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On the basis of July's production estimate, the August production was estimated with the approval and support of all at 9 percent above that of July.

250,000 TONS OF COAL FOR SHANG-HAI IN AUGUST -- Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 1 Aug 49

The East China Coal Corporation is working on plans to supply 250,000 tons of coal to Shang-hai for August. Plans call for 120,000 tons from the Huai-nan mines, 90,000 from the Po-shan and East China area mines, and 40,000 from mines in North China. Transportation will be by land and water. During July, 120,000 tons were brought into Shang-hai.

ADJUSTS COAL PRICES -- Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 3 Aug 49

Owing to increased transport costs, the East China Coal Corporation started, on 2 August 1949, to adjust coal ration prices on the basis of normal supply and demand, and fixed two different price standards, dependent upon the decision of public utilities authorities. At the same time, to encourage coal transport, coal delivered voluntarily to Nan-ching by steamship companies will be rationed at comparatively low rates when it reaches Shang-hai.

GOVERNMENT AIDS OIL-EXTRACTION PLANTS -- Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 3 Aug 49

Fourteen of the city's 16 oil-extraction plants (the Ta-feng-hsing and Sheng-t'ai plants are now being reconstructed) are operating again and, with considerable support from the People's government, production is gradually rising. The total production of all oils in the first 10 days of July 1949 was 8,800 shih tan (approximately 485 tons) and, by the middle 10 days of July 1950, it had increased to 12,154 shih tan (approximately 670 tons). Owing to windstorm damage, general production dropped during the last 10 days of July 1949, although certain plants continued to increase production. The 16 private oil-extraction plants have 54 screw presses, and 362 hydraulic and soybean presses. The highest production in the past months reached 105,299 shih tan (approximately 5,803 tons).

Following the liberation, the supply of soybeans and other incoming raw materials was cut off by sabotage of communications by KMT resistance groups. At the same time, circulation of beancake, for which T'aiwan, Hsia-men (Amoy) Shan-tou (Swatow), etc., had constituted the primary markets, has gradually come to a standstill through the influence of KMT resistance groups and the American imperialist blockade.

To escape the difficulties of obtaining sufficient capital, all the plants have consequently been pressing mostly colza (rapeseed) oil. Of the total oil production during the middle 10 days of July 1949, which amounted to 12,154 shih tan (approximately 670 tons), colza oil constituted 9,771 shih tan (approximately 548 tons).

To support the oil-extraction industry, the People's government, under its principle of encouraging both public and private enterprises, started, on 26 July 1949, to procure the supply of soybeans necessary for the demands of private oil-extraction plants, from the public China warehouse supplies of vegetable-oil materials. On 2 August 1949, all the plants purchased 400 shih tan (approximately 22.04 tons) of Northern Anhwei soybeans from the China warehouses at the rate of 17,000 yuan per shih tan (110.23 pounds).

The Shang-hai Department of Food Storage and Transport further provided aid through substitute-payment agreements, on 30 July 1949, with the T'ung-sheng-yung, Ta-ch'ang-hsin, Ch'ang-te and other plants individually, whereby,

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in return for each 100 catties (133 pounds) of Northern-Anhwei soybeans supplied by the department, it would take back 7 catties 12 tael (approximately 10 pounds) of bean oil and 92 catties (approximately 122 2/3 pounds) of beancake.

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